REMARKS

Claims 17-23 are now in this application. Claims 1-16 are rejected. Claims 1-16 are cancelled herein. New claims 17-24 are added.

ABSTRACT OBJECTION

The abstract is objected to on the basis that it does not sufficiently describe the invention. A replacement abstract is provided herein on a separate page. It is submitted that the replacement abstract is in full conformance with 37 CFR 1.72 and MPEP 608.01(b). Therefore, reconsideration of the objection to the abstract is respectfully requested.

CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by the Haruyama reference. Claims 1-16 are now cancelled rendering the rejections moot. However, insofar as the subject matter of new claims 17-24 reflects that of the cancelled claims and in the event the Examiner considers asserting the present

rejection against the new claims or making the next Office Action final, applicants submit the following remarks.

"Anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, *arranged as in the claim.*" ***Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.***, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984) (emphasis added). It is respectfully submitted that the cited reference is deficient with regard to the following.

The present invention according to claims 17 and 21 provides for changing a display size only in a horizontal direction to correspond to appropriate scaling for "a display having one of a plurality of predetermined sizes." In particular, the claimed invention displays "a plurality of scale indicators corresponding respectively to said plurality of predetermined sizes of the display device" and is "responsive to an operator input selecting one of said plurality of scale indicators, corresponding to the display, for adjusting only a width of the operation instruction area in the horizontal direction such that spacings of the operation instruction indicators on the display substantially equal to the predetermined input portions spacings of the operation input portions and such that a width of the operation input area substantially equals to a width range of the arrangement of the operation input portions."

Because of the above features, according to the present invention, the scale lines, corresponding to the different size displays allow a user to easily adjust the spacing of the operation instruction indicators to correspond to the spacings of the operation input portions.

Furthermore, with regard to claims 18 and 22, the present invention provides that "said plurality of scale indicators are arranged on the display to indicate varying widths of said operation instruction area." This provides a visual indication of a resultant width of the operation instruction area when a corresponding scale indicator is selected. Finally, claims19, 20, 23 and 24 allow selection of varying widths and indicates correspondence with the plurality of scale indicators. Thus, flexibility is provided to select a width different from that required for predetermined sizes of displays. Accordingly, the width of the operation instruction area can be equated easily with the width of the operation input portions, regardless of display size. Thus, the operator can control the width size as he likes regardless of a display size.

In contrast, the invention of Haruyama only discloses that the operation instruction portions can be automatically enlarged so the site of the operation instruction portions equate to a size of the operation portions. Haruyama fails to disclose and teach the following:

> allowing changes of the size of operation instruction portions in accordance with the operation of operator; and

producing changes only the width of the operation instruction picture.

According to Haruyama, the size of operation instruction portions is automatically changed, and always enlarged to the size of operation portions without any operations of an operator. Therefore, it is impossible that the scale indicator lines as markers allowing the operator to control the size of the operation instruction portion are suggested by Haruyama. Still further from suggestion is allowing adjustment based on display size.

According to the present invention, only the width in the horizontal direction of the operation instruction picture is changed. Because of that, it is enough that the display range to display the operation instruction picture is prepared for enlarging the operation instruction picture only in the horizontal direction. Enlargement is not needed in the vertical direction. Therefore, objects and contents, for example, can be arranged in the display in addition to the operation instruction picture more freely than the case of Haruyama wherein there is an enlargement in the both directions, horizontal and vertical.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that claims 17-24 particularly describe and distinctly claim elements not disclosed in the cited reference.

In light of the foregoing, the application is now believed to be in proper form for allowance of all claims and notice to that effect is earnestly solicited. Please charge any deficiency or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 10-1250.

Respectfully submitted,
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